

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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IN THE CAPITOL.

WHAT PEOPLE UP THE PALATIAL STAIRS ARE DOING.

The New Apportionment Bill—Dr. Harrison on Guitteau—Party Demoralization over the Tariff Question—The Atlanta Custom House—The Office-seekers from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Half an hour's view of the house of representatives is enough to convince any sane man that it is big enough.

The two hundred and ninety-three men now constituting that august assembly make enough fun for the whole nation, and illustrate the trite proverb that large bodies move slowly. But the house is to be increased.

Reapportionment was the proper work of the last congress. It would have been done if the democratic leaders had acted with any concert. Weeks were spent in discussing it, and after a volume of theories and calculations the task was left for a republican house to finish according to its taste and interest. The favorite democratic theory was to keep the representation near to its present size, certainly not to let it exceed three hundred and ten.

That number would have given Georgia a new member. It would certainly have been policy for the democrats, for it would have given to undoubted democratic states a majority of three of the additional members.

Three hundred and nineteen, it was found would bring up the west and the north to an equality with the south in the ratio of gain and for this number the republicans claimed. The bill recently reported puts the representation at three hundred and twenty. Amendments raising and reducing the number will be offered, but the bill is apt to pass without material change.

If the number is altered at all it will be reduced. The bill will save to Georgia and other states the necessity of extra sessions of their legislatures to redistrict the states, as it provides for the election of congressmen.

The addition of a new congressman for Georgia will enable the coalition to promise the president a better reward for his kind assistance. Already three anti-bourbon congressmen are pledged from Georgia at the next election.

The hopeful belief of plaining men cause the republicans to be with us, and this will give them the member at large in addition to the three they have already determined to elect.

Georgia rumors in Washington report that as soon as another boost is needed by the coalition two prominent young men, one in the first and the other in the third district, are to come out with their valedictories to the country.

Both these young men have been candidates for congress under the present system whose errors they are now said to have discovered and each of them is put down as a probable coalition leader in his district. As the republican journals hopefully remark, "The leaven is working in Georgia." It always does work in this way as election time approaches.

GUIDE IN THE PULPIT.

With all the talk and the parade over Guiteau's sins and papers and gossip of many weeks past, Sunday might have been spared to other pious more suitable to the traditions of that day.

But the situation of the time has captured the pulpit in Washington. We have had sermon after sermon on Guiteau and the trial. Yesterday Dr. Harrison preached at Mt. Vernon church to prove that the assassin really wanted to kill the president.

As the jury settled that question after two months of study on the evidence, it is hard to see the necessity of additional argument upon it. Guiteau appears to me to be a rather gaudy theme to prompt sweet Sabbath suggestions.

THE TARIFF

having been brought before the house by the report of the ways and means committee, the discussions on this question have loomed into great significance. A cause is deemed necessary for the adoption of some policy acceptable to both elements of the party.

But what policy can embrace the extreme views already expressed by democratic leaders on the tariff? It will be a broad point, like the one between Voorhees and Stark or Randall and Carlisle. Nevertheless,

the experiment is to be made.

On this question, as on others, the democratic party seems to be roiling along in a devil-may-care fashion, while their opponents are about as badly demoralized. Both political armies seem to be struggling wretchedly.

It is feared that the facts on the tariff question are not clear enough in its own

views, that a just and sensible revision may be defeated by mutual stubbornness.

GEORGIA MATTERS.

The Atlanta custom house is now vacant. The election will soon tell the president what to do with it to best help "us" in Georgia.

Rev. Sherman Merrill, who has been applying for an army chaplaincy, is willing to succeed Davis, but the appointment of an influential negro is deemed necessary by those who think it would be to do little for the "blackbone" of the new party.

It is noticeable that colored aspirants are becoming a little shy about Washington. There are some hints which nearly knock a fellow down.

Last night I met Colonel Henry P. Farrow. He looked happy, and I thought there might be some good news of him.

With keen political appetite I approached what promised to be a feast, but proved a delusion for the colonel smilingly met my softest insinuation with the frank announcement, "I have nothing to communicate."

He is the best natural coalitionist I have seen. He talks of the prospect with an almost gleeful cheerfulness. Not that he predicts any wonderful results in the early days, but the colonel's way of looking at things. He has, perhaps, real genuine enjoyment from the Georgia situation than any one else.

It is much more pleasant to meet such a cheerful member of the clan than one of those dark and moody fellows who informs you in a stage whisper that this is the awful hour when revolution will break out.

least, that the republican state committee will call a convention to meet in Atlanta some time during the spring and determine the policy of the party for the approaching state and congressional campaigns.

If the convention could be held now it would be portentous. Before it meets, however, the existing rancors may be soothed.

Pledger boldly announces that he means to keep his place at the head of the state organization, while his enemies clamor for a new leader. If some compromise is not reached we shall have a repeat of the scenes in the convention of 1880, when the colored leaders foisted the champions of white supremacy in party management.

The fact that Collector Andrew Clark

is not a believer in the new departure has renewed the oft-repeated attacks on him. Mr. Speer has been at war with Clark for two or three years, and more than once has it been reported that the collector's official death warrant had been signed.

Last spring he received a strong indorsement from the department after a pound or two of charges had been thoroughly upon what subsequent conduct of his the new attack can be based I cannot ascertain. His official report shows that he has more closely collected the dues of the government than ever before. The troubles in the moon-shine districts have ceased since there has been a co-operation of marshal and collector.

Mr. Clark has a standing at the department sufficient to give way to any caskets attacks and the new complaints against him will probably terminate as the old ones did.

Mr. Saxon Anderson is a candidate for the Marietta post-office. He is strongly indorsed, and his claims are being pressed by Mr. Clemens. As Mr. Anderson is a man, however, his claims are not as good as they might be.

The old parable of the camel and the needle's eye applies to democrats under this administration.

The fact that Senator Hill has gone to Philadelphia to consult with his surgeons does not indicate a serious turn in his health, we are told. In a recent slight lameness has grown from the door of the mouth to the tongue, and to some extent impeded free motion of the member. The doctors say this can be cut loose, and it is to see if the time for that operation has arrived that he has gone on his present visit.

There are no indications that any other operation will be necessary. The senator's general health continues perfect. He has been a very active participant in the proceedings of this session.

THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

into the union seems almost certain. A large delegation of citizens will press the claims of the territory to recognition as a state, and a bill now pending provides for cutting the territory in two and admitting the southern half into the national family with full rights. No bill is proposed in passing some such measure through the house. The new state will be strongly republican. Its admission will make the senate hopelessly republican until 1885, and it was supposed the measure might be defeated by solid democratic opposition in the senate.

Now, however, David Davis, with his accumulated success in hitting the winning number, has declared in favor of admitting the new state and in so doing certain come. It is hinted that one or two democratic senators, when they see the complexion of the case, will wheel in with the majority on high motives. The administration will strengthen the grip of the republicans on the government and cast another cloud on the not too bright democratic outlook for '84.

The poor old party seems to be the victim of circumstances, as well as of its own mistakes. Colorado became of age just in time to ruin things in '76, and here comes Dakota to increase the burden for '84. We ought to be rising up some young democratic states.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURISTS.

The First Annual Convention in Session in New York.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The first annual convention of the American agricultural association began to-day shortly after noon.

About seventy delegates were present.

THE UNION GENERALE.

Some Evidences of Fraud in Its Management Coming Out.

PARIS, February 1.—It is believed that legal proceedings will be commenced against the Union Generale. It is stated that its suspension was caused by the refusal of the Lander bank to pay seventeen million francs which had been deposited upon to enable the Union Generale to meet its liabilities. Thirty-one strong boxes in the Union Generale's vaults were found empty, and an examination of its books proves that when M. Baledix stated its assets were fifty-seven million francs there was really a deficit of ninety-six million francs.

The failure of the Union Generale is more important because of the great efforts that have been made lately to prevent it.

A meeting of prominent bankers, among whom was the Baron Grunzberg, was held yesterday to devise means to avert the threatened panic at the bourse. It was reported that the bankers present agreed to advance \$5,000,000 francs on the collective responsibility of the sixty official members of the bourse.

The Union Generale was supported by the entire clergy and Roman Catholic aristocracy of Paris, who had agreed to contribute to hold 5,000,000 francs of its shares. The par value of its shares is 300 francs, but only 125 francs were ever paid in. Its capital has been increased several times, and apparently its condition was prosperous. Its shares have sold within a few weeks at 3,400 francs. It was a special scheme, however, and its financial manager, M. Bontoux, was the author of the fraud.

Mr. Bontoux was the manager, and some of his operations were chimerical. He bought the Innesberger iron works at a price considerably above their valuation. He paid a large sum for the Pesta-Semlin railroad which has always been a losing business, and he also spent large sums of money in securing from the Serbian government the right to build a railroad through that country. The road is now under construction, but its success is said to be very doubtful.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "No serious step has yet been taken to assist some sixty or seventy members of the outside market, whose position is believed to be precarious.

The Cite Europeenne says: "During January, from seventy to eighty million francs worth of napoleons passed from the bank of England to the bank of France, and since Tuesday the latter's stock of metal has increased by forty million francs.

A passage in the ministerial statement, referring to the financial situation, says: "I show nothing that ought to alarm, but it demands certain precautions, for the present state cannot entertain the question of conversion, etc."

The Press association says: "We are requested to contradict the rumor that a portion of the funds of the land league was invested in the Union Generale. Most of the money is invested in American securities."

MARSHAL, February 1.—The bank of Spain has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

LONDON, February 1.—The bullion, 200,000 pounds, withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day was for shipment to Paris.

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mail service on steamboats. Since the frauds which had existed as was alleged in the star route service had been discovered there had been a discontinuance of the service by steamboats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, which amounted almost an inhibition of the mail service. The object of his amendment was to prevent the discretion of a head of the department to intercede and become a law of the nation other than the express legislation of congress.

Mr. King of Louisiana, advocated Mr. Hooker's amendment.

Mr. Hiscock of New York, in response to some criticism made by Mr. Hooker upon the action of the postmaster general in discontinuing the service, said that the postmaster general had suggested that officer for his amendment to show that such service had been suspended in some cases because it had been suspended by the star service, and its discontinuance amounted to nothing but subsidy to steamboat companies.

The committee without further action reported.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, alludes to another Republican Secularism in the Ring Business—The Sherman Funding Bill almost Beaten—The Office-seekers from Georgia.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

A ROTTEN NEST IN THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.

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THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The president pro tem. submitted from the commissioner of internal revenue a response to the resolution of December 14th, in relation to the sales of farms or plantations in South Carolina, under the act of 1862, for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary district.

On motion of Mr. Windom, a resolution was adopted requesting the president to communicate the correspondence between the executive department and the diplomatic agents of the United States relating to the proposed congress of American nations, or any of them, in 1882.

Mr. Vance asked consideration of his resolution calling for information concerning the misconduct or irregularities of the internal revenue officials in the sixth district of North Carolina.

Mr. Hoar objected, as he regarded the resolution calling for information concerning the misconduct or irregularities of the internal revenue officials in the sixth district of North Carolina.

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THE NEWS IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The foreign advances in regard to the financial crisis in Wall street caused a slight depression in the bourse.

The action of the foreign market is believed to be the cause of the present depression, as the existing regime is the result of an agreement of a number of official members of the bourse.

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THREE MASHED SKULLS.

THE LATE TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Murderers of the Walker Brothers Sentenced to be Hanged on Friday, the 3d of March—A Sketch of the Terrible Tragedy Composed from the Evidence, Etc.

ABERDEEN, Miss., January 31.—[Special to the Columbus Times]—Yesterday the special term of the circuit court called to try the case of W. R. Jones, white, and William Miller, colored, for the murder of the Walker brothers, sons of Judge J. P. Walker of Russell county, Ala., convened, Judge P. A. Greene, presiding. The prisoners were brought into court, and on their countenances the grim shadow of death seemed already to have fallen. The grief stricken father, on whose head this terrible blow has added more than a score of years, is here, and the hearts of all go out to him in tenderest sympathy. A jury after some delay was empaneled, the prisoners arraigned, and before the day had closed a verdict of guilty was rendered, and Judge Greene had sentenced W. R. Jones and William Miller to be hanged on Friday, March 3.

A brief outline of the evidence adduced by the state, which corroborates the confession of Jones, will doubtless prove interesting, though most of it has already been published. In the latter part of November, Judge J. P. Walker and family of Russell county had prepared to emigrate to Arkansas, and started three of his sons, Williborn, Thomas and Alonzo through the country with some stock which they did not wish to, or could not dispose of. In Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, where they stopped at a blacksmith shop to have some repairing done to their vehicles, they were joined by a man named W. R. Jones, whom they invited to go along with them. On Saturday, the 2d of November, the party passed through Aberdeen without attracting any special attention, and would never again have been remembered by the citizens had it not been for the startling announcement made in the afternoon of the following day that three men had just been found murdered in their camp, which was located about three miles west of the town. When the officers of the law, with a party of citizens arrived, the camp was found to be the reviving spectacle of three mangled human bodies, dead. The skulls of all three had been crushed in with some heavy instrument. At first it was hard to identify the dead, until some letters found upon one of the bodies disclosed the fact that the deceased were from Russell county, Alabama, on their way to Arkansas. In a little while a telegram was received which disclosed the further fact that the three murdered men were the sons of Judge J. P. Walker, a respected son of Russell county, Alabama. But up to this time no clue had been found by which the perpetrators of the strange tragedy could be discovered. At last suspicion was cast upon a young negro man, William Miller, who was at once arrested and examined. From him it was found out that, on the night of the murder, he had met up with a man, a stranger to him, who had been in company with the Walker brothers when they passed through Aberdeen. This stranger, Miller said, had induced him to go with him to the camp for the joint purpose of robbing and maiming the prisoners. He then explained how he "looked on and witnessed the killing of the three brothers by the stranger, who deliberately robbed the bodies while their blood was flowing, and then refused to divide the booty with his accomplice." What the stranger's name was Miller could not say. Every effort was made to find out who he was, but Miller, who was at once arrested and examined, said that he was not the guilty man. Two determined men, the one Marshal F. E. Stout, of Aberdeen, the other Deputy United States Marshal Bean, at once went into Jones' own country, in Alabama, in pursuit of him. After some well planned maneuvers Jones was arrested by Mr. Bean, at the house of an uncle, handcuffed and put into a cell. And here truth requires it to be recorded that the Alabama officials who were called upon to assist in this matter, exhibited the most careless indifference, although it was their own citizens that had been murdered.

The confession of Jones is fully corroborated by Miller and the attendant circumstances, which fully describe how he murdered the three brothers in their bed with an ax while they slept. "I left home on the day the Walkers were at Alex Gilden's shop, in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., intending to go to the shop and collect some money (five dollars) from Bud Gilden, and then go on to the railroad at Columbus, Miss., or somewhere else, and if it did not cost me much to walk through, I had a brother-in-law over there, Mr. Jack Booth; thought of arranging to live out there, and get a wagon and return for my family. When I reached the shop I found the Walkers; they invited me to go along with them and help trade off the old male; was glad to go to with them and joined them. We had a talk, and I told them I was from the West, and they said, 'We are from the West, and we are from the West.' I had never thought of murdering them up to this time; the day of the murder I remained in town (Aberdeen) until about night; the wagon went out and struck camp; I followed on; I did not see William Miller in town and never saw him before; after we all went to bed, the Walker boys on a bed together and I on a sofa, I went to bed and slept out. I awoke at six o'clock in the night, I suppose about midnight (had been there two or three hours), and got up and made up the fire and lay down again, but didn't go to sleep any more; this is the time I conceived the idea of robbing the Walker brothers. I heard a noise out about the road; got up and walked out to the fire, they were there and their dogs along with the Walkers; he walked up one growled a little; I nodded to him to be quiet; being birds, they were not bad, fierce dogs and did not bark. I did not know William Miller, nor did he know me. I saw he would do, and we were not there from the time I first met him until about an hour, more than three hours, or an hour. I wanted William in with me, so that should one of us we could help me. After we got up fire to giving light, having passed the wagon, and showing it to William, he standing between me and the ax, I saw all were sound asleep and nodded to him, and whispered to him to hand it to me, which he did. I took a position about the head of the bed near one corner, the knife, I think, by chopping his head a hard blow, which was under the blanket. He did not move,

The next oldest of the Walkers was lying on the other side of the bed. He was asleep, and I killed him next, knowing the little boy could be more easily managed if he should awake. After killing the two oldest, I killed the youngest, the little boy who was lying in the middle, between his brothers, and was asleep also when hit, and killed instantly. I then threw the ax away and began robbing them by raising the cover and putting my hands in their pockets. I got a watch and a pocket book off the eldest, and then went round and searched the next oldest, taking a pocket book off him. I did not touch the boy. We did not handle any of the remains, nor did I, or William, in my presence, uncover them. We then went to the wagon and took out a trunk, setting it on the ground. I drew a bolt out of the double trunk and prised the lid off, opened and searched the trunk. From it I took a purse which contained some silver money and a vest pocket, a watch in it; took nothing else. I did not see William get anything out of it. He did not search the trunk while I was there, he put the trunk back in the wagon. I took a saddle out of the back end of the wagon. William then asked me to divide; I told him I didn't get enough to divide. I insisted on getting a quarter of it, he would not give me any; we got into a quarrel over it, he would not give me any. I grabbed at him and tore his coat. I gave him no money. I carried the saddle out a little ways towards the mule and brought up the mule to it; the best in the lot of the horses, saddled it, and left in a westerly direction. William came back towards Aberdeen. William did not put his hands on me, but I did not let him go. I told him I didn't get enough to divide; I insisted on getting a quarter of it, he would not give me any. I grabbed at him and tore his coat. I gave him no money. 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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

The New York Observer, in consequence of the fire, will not appear this week.

The story of the Aberdeen tragedy is a shocking recital of human depravity.

The millions upon millions required to carry out the pension bill proves that patriotism has its price.

The chicken-pox in a Virginian county has developed into small-pox, and general consternation prevails.

Dr. FELTON has made himself solid with the secretary of state. His first presidential vote was cast for Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The Irish land league has its money invested in American securities, and is, therefore, uninjured by the failure of the wild-cat French bank.

It is now given out that Robinson must vacate the New York custom house in favor of an early friend of the administration. Robinson would have been as early as any of them if he had known of it in time.

Senator SHERMAN fearfully confessed in the senate yesterday that he might be forced to vote against his own bill. Ohio statesman has become so accustomed to crooked ways that this announcement need cause no surprise.

ENRY is becoming a land of interest since it has come into possession of a Chamber of Notables. The old mummy is rapidly awaking from its sleep of a thousand years, and may yet restore the glories of the days of the Pharaohs.

Dr. FELTON's speech, delivered in August on Tuesday night, will be found in another column, or rather in several other columns. He announces himself in favor of a free ballot, an honest count, unlimited currency, and several other desirable things.

DENMARK does not often claim public attention, but the little kingdom is becoming restive, and wants to march along with the progress of events. There is a king in the way, however, who has threatened to send parliament home, and manage matters to suit himself, in consequence of which we are told there is great excitement.

The action of the Irish land commission, in reducing the rent of a farm from £84 to £33, is a startling and convincing proof of the barbarous and inhuman exactions placed upon the tenants by the landlords. It is fair to presume that even the reduced rate is too high, as the land commission would be more likely to err on the side of conservatism than radicalism.

The Mansion house meeting in the interest of the persecuted Jews was a cosmopolitan gathering, and proves that the brotherhood of man is more than a possibility as soon as the cobwebs are brushed away. Christian and Jew, Rome, Canterbury and Geneva; gnostic and agnostic met to protest against the inhuman butcheries practiced by Russian people and officials upon the children of the Semitic race.

From a census bulletin just issued it is seen that Atlanta is credited with a population of 37,400, a gain of 15,620 over the census of 1870. This population is composed of 17,677 males and 19,732 females; 35,993 are American born, and 1,416 are foreign birth. Divided by the color line we have 21,079 whites and 16,330 blacks. Atlanta is one of the few cities in which there are neither Chinese, Japanese, or Indians. Augusta has 11 Chinamen; while Savannah has two natives of the Celestial empire and 12 Indians.

MACON AND ATLANTA.

While Atlanta is endeavoring to keep the extension of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road out of her corporate limits our city fathers at last night, to their consternation, framed a sufficient law to allow the track in the city limits, upon which to erect their machine shops.

It is a great pleasure to make this notice to fully indoctrinate the action, which reflects credit upon the public spirit and liberality of our council, and which may give a new impetus to all our industries.

Macau will throw no impediment in the way of any man or enterprise that looks to the development of Georgia.

The above from the Macon Telegraph and Messenger is rather cheeky, considering the fact that two of the members of the legislature from Bibb county in the last general assembly voted against the charter of the road they are now helping so lustily. If the little difference in Atlanta has made so many friends in Macon for the new road, we are very much gratified. If they beat Atlanta in making terms they are welcome. One good thing will result from it—the joint efforts of the two cities will help to build up the state.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLE.

We are gratified to be able to announce this morning that the differences between the city council of Atlanta and the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad have been amicably settled and that work will be resumed to-day at that point on the line where it was discontinued on the day after the passage of the ordinance. We have not, during this controversy, impugned the motives of either side. We regretted the differences and have done all in our power to bring about a reconciliation. We believe that the members of the city council were actuated by nothing but pure motives in what they did in the premises. We are satisfied also that the railroad managers had no intention to do anything but what was entirely fair with the city

and the right of way. The matter is now beyond any chance of future disagreement, and we are satisfied that the city council and every citizen of Atlanta will continue as they have in the past, to be earnest friends of this road. The men who are building this road deserve the kindest consideration from our people. They have done what no other company from the north or west has done to the south. Other parties who have come from the north and west to invest capital here have always required that our people should subscribe liberally to their enterprise. These men came into the state with four millions of money, and all they have asked from the citizens of our state since they came here was the right to lay out this money in improving a grand highway from the west to the Atlantic ocean. Of course they will make it profitable, but it will be of as much profit to every property holder along their line of road, in proportion to the amount of his property, as it will be to the individual stockholders of the road. The amount these men have invested in the construction of this road is but the beginning of investments that will be invited here.

General Macauley, of Indianapolis, a gentleman of high personal character, is now in the city for the purpose of investigating the resources of our state along the line of this road, so that he will be able when he returns to lay before capitalists and farmers the advantages we possess. Large amounts of mineral lands and timber lands have been purchased within the last six months by friends of the parties who are building this road on the line. They have invested within our city limits nearly \$200,000 in money, and they will invest inside of two years more than \$250,000 more. They will give us by September a competing line to the west, where we can get cheap coal and have hay, corn, bacon, flour and other products brought to us at a reasonable rate without being compelled to pay the enormous rates now exacted of us. Every citizen should rejoice that the friendly relations between our city council and this railroad have been re-established.

MR. BLAINE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

There is no doubt that the administration, in changing its policy in South America, apparently for no other purpose than to bring Mr. Blaine into disrepute, is blindly following the lead of Grant. There is no doubt, moreover, that the administration in thus blindly following the lead of Grant, who is personally interested in humiliating Blaine, has been guilty of a stupendous blunder. It is a blunder, to begin with, to identify a policy so essentially American with the personality of Mr. Blaine—a blunder one would hardly expect his opponents to make, for it gives the late secretary an opportunity, of which he has already availed himself, to go before the country upon an issue which commands the sympathy and patriotism of every American. How the funkeys of Grantism hope to meet such an issue as this before the people is one of the mysteries of modern politics. We have no sort of interest in the southern states. For the best half of corn, oats, potatoes, peas, cane, cotton, cultivated the contest, a chest of tools, worth \$20; for the second best a chest of tools, valued at \$10; for the third best a chest of tools, valued at \$5. If contestants so elect, the premiums will be paid in gold in the tools.

STYLUS HUTCHINS, of Darien, who was recently sentenced to jail in Darien on a charge of cheating and swindling, sends us a communication which is in the nature of a reply to something that appeared in the Walton News. To that paper, instead of to the Constitution, the communication should have been sent.

parties we have a hope he will soon see his mistake and "return to the fold." We believe all the sons of Judge Dawson are dead. His oldest son, Oscar, was a colonel in the confederate service, after having been often in the state legislature, and died the year of the surrender from malarial fever, taken on his plantation in southwest Georgia.

MR. KIMBALL told a Cincinnati reporter the other day that an independent movement would succeed in Georgia, but not the bolt of Dr. Feitoff, "which is a scheme for Beezebub to cast out Beezebub."

During the late wet spell we did not have quite as much rain as they had during the flood but we had quite as much cloudy weather and more mud.

In order to make the circle complete, an independent candidate for Governor should rise in Augusta and formulate his platform of principles.

If there are seventeen or eighteen independent candidates for governor, it will be a difficult matter to every property holder along their line of road, in proportion to the amount of his property, as it will be to the individual stockholders of the road.

WHEN Dr. Felton speaks in Savannah, we want room reserved on the stage for Tom Johnson. The usher will please provide an arm chair and a cuspidor.

THE attitude of the administration toward the south is not without its influence. Men who are raising the prospects of the disunion party a year or two ago by killing negroes at every cross roads are now endeavoring to ruin it by killing the republicans. The democratic party is as seriously opposed to the nigger-killers as it is to the republicans. It proposes to fight both extremes.

It is to be noted in mind that Colonel Jack Brown is getting in his work in Washington. Converts to republicanism will do well to correspond with Jack.

The republicans have concluded to allow the independents to vacate them. Buck and Andy Clark have already begun to wear their arms in slings.

TO date Farrow is the hero of the coalition. He will be known hereafter, in administration circles, as the hero of the new movement in Georgia.

GENERAL GARTRELL will be waited on sooner or later by the minions of an advisory caucus, and will be well prepared to entertain them.

THE Hon. B. B. Hinton of Americus is mentioned as an independent candidate for governor. We welcome Mr. Hinton to the track. In a scrabble, every entry adds to the interest and excitement.

FIFTEEN years ago a party of men discovered a rich copper mine in Arizona. On returning to work it lost track of it, and only rediscovered it the other day.

WORKMAN was examining a hole which he had dug in the earth in a garden at New Britain Conn., when his eye was destroyed by a red-hot iron thrust through from the other side.

THE laborers living in the small town of Pennomene, near Palatka, were working on the Leesburg canal, intended to be a waterway to the gulf, three months upward of one thousand dead deaths have taken place there from small pox.

INDIANS have tender consciences. One of them recently tendered his resignation as cross road porter, and when he was told by the president of the United States—I hereby tender my resignation because I don't believe in hell or ghost."

THE Union theological seminary at New York is in luck. Ex-Governor Morgan's gift of \$2,000,000, and Dr. W. D. Williams' gift of \$1,000,000 from Dr. Williams' James for a new dormitory; \$50,000 from Morris K. Jessup, for a library building; \$80,000 from an anonymous friend for a chair of Biblical Theology, and several contributions of \$5,000 and \$10,000.

LOVE'S REQUEST.

Denver Tribune.

George, do not come to-night—

I would not see thee pain, but, oh!

I must command thee, darling, go,

And when the moon's pale light

Doth bring the darkness, leaving tree

And on the softly dawning break,

The nightingale thyrsus refrains,

Come not again—forget the pain—

George, do not come to-night—

May, must I tell thee why?

And I must doubt this loyal heart?

The better, George, we should part,

For, O my darling, I

Discover by the pain—

Doth bring the darkness, leaving tree

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CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, February 1, 1882.

EXCHANGE—
Bonds, etc., par | Selling | 1/4 pt.

Confed't bonds | Aug. City 7s.—11s. @112

Govt. 6s.—8s. @108 | Sav. City 5s.—8s.

6s. 8s.—10s. @108 | New. York 5s.—8s.

Ga. 7s., 1880—10s. @110 | March 5s.—8s.

7s., 1895—12s. @120 | City 7s.—8s.

7s., 1895—12s. @120 | Ga. 7s., 1895—12s. @120

Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118 | Ga. R. R. 6s.—10s. @109

6s.—10s. @110 | City 7s.—8s.

6s.—10s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

West. R. R. 6s.—10s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

Ala. 6s.—10s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

mortgage—11s. @118 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

Water, 7s., 11s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

City 7s., 11s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

City 7s., 11s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

City 7s., 11s. @110 | Ga. 7s., gold—11s. @118

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—
A. & W. R. R. 100s. @109 | Georgia 10s. @114

At. & Char. 7s. @110 | Georgia 10s. @114

At. & Char. 7s. @110 | Georgia 10s. @114

Aug. & Sav. 120s. @120 | North. Car. 90s. @95

Central 120s. @120 | Rich. D. 120s. @120

C. & A. 120s. @120 | South. Car. 120s. @120

C. & A. 120s. @120 | South. Car. 120s. @120

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 1—11a. m.—The stock market strong; bonds 5% per cent higher than yesterday; stocks closed higher; Chicago and New Orleans; 5% per cent higher for the rest of the market; the latter for Northwestern preferred, while Marquette preferred was 1% per cent lower; in early dealings the market was 1% per cent lower; in early dealings St. Paul, while Northwestern common advanced 1% per cent to 12%, and preferred 3 per cent to 12%; in the afternoon there was a fractional decline in the general list.

NEW YORK, February 1—Noon—Stocks irregular; Money 5. Exchange 100s. short 48/49; governments dull; State Bonds firmer.

NEW YORK—Exchange 100s. governments strong and 5/4 per cent higher; new 100s. 4/4s 11/12; 4s 11/12; Money 6 plus 1/4. State Bonds moderately active.

Sub-treasury balances: 70,131,000. Currency ... \$ 4,541,000

Stocks opened strong, continued irregular and closed strong.

At. Class A 2 to 5... 81 Lou. & Nash ... 91

do. Class A small ... 81 Mem. & Char ... 91

do. Class A ... 81 N. C. & S. 90

do. Class C 4s ... 81 N. C. & S. 90

do. Preferred ... 114 Rich. & Allegany ... 31

do. Preferred ... 114 Rock Island ... 120

do. Preferred ... 114 Wab. & L. Pac. ... 36

do. Preferred ... 114 Wab. & L. Pac. ... 36

do. Preferred ... 114 Wab. & L. Pac. ... 36

do. Preferred ... 114 Wab. & L. Pac. ... 36

do. Preferred ... 114 Wab. & L. Pac. ... 36

PARIS, February 1—10a.m.—Rents 82.50c.

LONDON, February 1—10 a.m.—Eric 40/40.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

Atlanta, February 1, 1882.

New York—The cotton market closed firm for futures yesterday, and at the opening this morning ruled steady without much change in quotations. During the forenoon the market continued without quotable change, but at noon a decided took place which continued under a steady tone up to the close. There was a good demand prevailing all day, and sales were unusually brisk. Losses for the day will average ten points and at the close the market was barely steady with tendency downward. The spot market presents no change; middling 12c. Net receipts for four days 60,451 bales, against 96,222 bales last year; exports 47,712 bales; last year 92,140 bales; stock 1,153,692 bales; last year 80,531 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to day:

OPENED ... CLOSED ...

February 12, 1882 ... February 13, 1882

March 12, 1882 ... March 13, 1882

April 12, 1882 ... April 13, 1882

May 12, 1882 ... May 13, 1882

June 12, 1882 ... June 13, 1882

July 12, 1882 ... July 13, 1882

August 12, 1882 ... August 13, 1882

<div data-bbox="98 375 ... January 12, 1892 ... January 13,

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Honest Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—And about the Courts and Departments.

TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.—To-day Justice Pitchford will investigate a charge of stealing brought against James McHenry.

SICK.—The many friends of Mr. Joseph Thompson, of the firm of Cox, Hill & Thompson, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his room in the Kimball house.

TO JAIL.—Yesterday Justice Tanner, after a preliminary investigation of a case against Julius Glass, charged with stealing some meat from the Western and Atlantic railroad, sent him to jail to await a final trial.

DISEASE.—Mr. Thomas Little, for twenty-five years a resident of Atlanta, died at his residence, 161 Marietta street, Monday last, after a lingering illness of many months. Mr. Little was universally respected for his many good qualities.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.—Yesterday a man named Sterling Wood was before United States Commissioner W. B. Smith and gave a new bond for his appearance at the next term of the United States court, his bondsman having surrendered him.

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES.—The commissioners of roads and revenues met yesterday and contracted the business of the usual monthly meetings. The accounts against the county were settled. Nothing of special importance was done.

IN THE CALABOOS.—Estelle Edwards is in the calaboo awaiting a preliminary trial upon a warrant charging her with larceny. Officer Reid was induced to arrest Estelle by the representation of a Forsyth street lady who alleges that the accused had been stealing clothes from her.

A FAILURE.—Through Bradstreet's commercial agency THE CONSTITUTION yesterday learned that A. G. Hetchen, of Elberton, had failed. Mr. Hetchen was a general merchant in Elberton. His liabilities are estimated at ten thousand dollars, while his assets are put down at two thousand dollars.

STEALING CLOTHES.—At the instance of a lady, who called upon Chief Connolly yesterday morning, Reid Echols, a negro man, was arrested late in the afternoon. Echols, it is thought, is the person who has been representing himself as the proprietor of a laundry, thereby securing the control of clothing belonging to neighbors.

BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—Yesterday morning Tom Fenton, who resides on Jones street, came down town and got beastly drunk. He then went home and began abusing his wife and finally drove her from the house. He then completely demolished every article of furniture and tried to burn the house, but was prevented by neighbors, who came in.

A REDUCTION.—When the employees of the Western and Atlantic cars began work yesterday morning, they were informed that an order reducing their wages twenty-five per cent had been issued. There was bad intelligence for the workmen and judging from their talk, there is a probability that many of them will quit work rather than accept the reduced pay.

BREAKING OPEN A CAR.—Last night officers McEvil and Norman detected a negro man stealing from a box car on the Western and Atlantic railroad side track, and after a short but hot chase succeeded in capturing him. At the station house it was ascertained that the prisoner was Julius Glass, an Alabama convict, for whose capture there is a reward of fifty dollars. The Atlanta officials have been notified of Glass's capture.

SMALL-POX.—Editor Constitution: Intense excitement was created in a northern city the other day by the rumor that the authorized physicians were using vaccine matter from the scab of persons recently vaccinated, such practice being considered very objectionable by the highest medical authority.

It is no rumor, to assert, as I do, that this very thing is being done every day in this city by those appointed by the board of health upon hundreds of innocent victims. Very respectfully, A. D. Bellamy, M. D.

A CARD OF THANKS.—Editor Constitution: Allow us through the columns of your widely circulated journal to tender our thanks to our friends and the firemen of the city, as well as to the police force, for their prompt and efficient services, for their assistance extended to us in saving our stock at the late fire. Such acts of voluntary assistance at such a time can only be appreciated by those who are brought face to face with the danger of seeing the accumulations of years swept away within an hour. We extend to all who assisted us assurances of our deepest gratitude. Respectfully, C. W. Motes & Co.

CRYSTAL COURIER.—The city court met yesterday at the usual hour, his honor Richard H. Clark, judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. G. W. Fannin, larceny from the house, verdict of guilty, and sentence of 12 months.

State vs. John Brown, larceny from the house, two cases were against this defendant, entered pleas of guilty, and was sentenced to three months in each case.

State vs. Robert Baker, larceny from the house. Plea of guilty and sentence of \$50 or 12 months.

State vs. John Neal, assault and battery. Not guilty.

A NEW ARRIVAL.—General Dan Macauley, formerly mayor of Indianapolis, Indiana, for eight years and later general manager of the water works company of that city, arrived here yesterday to make his home in Georgia. He comes to live with us and will soon return to the north to lay before capitalists and farmers the advantages of this state in helping to raise their fortunes whether they are rich or poor. General Macauley is a gentleman of high personal character, is worthy of the confidence of the people of our city and state, and we ask for him the right hand of fellowship. His efforts will be mainly directed to the section of the state reached by the Cole system of roads.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING YESTERDAY.—The meeting of the Young Men's Christian association rooms yesterday was well attended, nearly every Sunday-school being fully represented. Three strong committees were appointed to complete the work of preparation for the great convention, namely:

C. K. Kimball, J. C. Courtney, Dr. A. G. Thomas and Sidney Root.

ON ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. J. J. Toon, Dr. William King, E. L. Boring, C. E. Boynton and J. W. Harle.

ON FINANCE.—W. A. Hemphill, S. M. Inman and John M. Green. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and it is believed the convention will be second only to the great International of '78.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Frank Anderson and Morgan Robeson, two colored individuals, were calabooed by Captain Starnes yesterday. The charge upon which these two made have lost their freedom is larceny. They have both been engaged in a cotton warehouse on Forsyth street for quite a while. Recently the proprietor has been missing cotton, and with a suspicion as to the guilty party informed Captain Starnes of his loss. After taking a synopsis of the surroundings, the

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER.

Diphtheria
A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly as Perry Davis' Pain Killer. In such cases as diphtheria, Perry Davis' Pain Killer is the only use of this remarkable remedy has saved thousands of lives. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

Pain Killer has been my household remedy for colds and sore throats for many years, and I have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. JACKSON, Williamsburg, N. Y.

For three years I have used Perry's Pain Killer, and found it a soother remedy for colds and sore throat.—J. C. HARRIS, Williamsburg, N. Y.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow. I took Perry's Pain Killer, and it quickly relieved me. I have since used it with great success.—Geo. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief from any other remedy, but Perry's Pain Killer relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. FONSE, Louisville, Ky.

I have used Perry's Pain Killer for nearly forty years, and have never known it to fail.—J. H. KELSON, Lewis, Waycross, Ga.

I began using Perry's Pain Killer in my family twenty-five years ago, and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—W. W. DIXON, Duxbury, N. H.

For Chills and Fever, PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when every thing else fails. Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without. All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

feb—davys february march 1882

captain was impressed with an idea that Anderson and Robeson were responsible for the losses, and after an hour's work he succeeded in tracing the stolen cotton to a shop, where he discovered that the two suspected men had sold it. Their arrest was an easy matter, as they were working in the workshop when the captain called for them.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 1, 1882.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 36. Argument concluded.

No. 48. Set at heel of Atlanta circuit.

No. 49. Guess et al. vs. Stone Mountain Granite Railway Co. Injunction from DeKalb. Argued.

No. 54. Mayor, etc., of Macon et al. vs. Huff et al. Injunction, from Bibb. Withdrawn.

Court adjourned until 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 1, 1882.

No. 43. Argument concluded.

No. 48. Set at heel of Atlanta circuit.

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CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one. Jan 16/82 above we are top not.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6/4d; in New York, at 12c; in Atlanta, at 11c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia, day, fair weather, light variable winds, stationary or higher barometer, stationary or high temperature.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
KIRKLAND HOUSE, February 1, 1882, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Baometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.10	24.14	64	W.	Light	Clear.	near.
Augusta	30.10	24.14	64	W.	Light	0.00	Fair.
Palmetto	30.10	24.14	64	S.	Light	0.00	Fair.
Calveston	30.10	24.14	64	S. E.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
Tulsa	30.04	24.14	57	E.	Fresh	0.00	Fair.
Okla.	30.04	24.14	57	E.	Fresh	0.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.10	24.14	57	E.	Fresh	0.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.23	24.14	58	E.	Light	0.00	Cloudy.
Port. Ad.	30.23	24.14	58	E.	Light	0.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.23	24.14	59	S.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Barnwell	30.27	24.17	59	S.	Light	0.00	Clear.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; moderate, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; high, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1882.

TIME.	Baometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:51 a. m.	30.16	24	27	N. W.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
6:53 a. m.	30.16	24	28	N. W.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.16	24	29	N. W.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
2:31 "	30.18	24	32	N. W.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
6:31 "	30.21	24	35	N. W.	Gent.	0.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.21	24	35	N. W.	Gent.	0.00	Cloudy.
Mean daily bar.	30.19	Maximum ther.	53.0				
Mean daily ther.	41.7	Minimum ther.	33.2				
Mean daily humid.	65.0	Total rainfall.	0.00				

H. HALL.
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and FIVE GLASSES in Gold and Silver, Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and will only keep the best of Losses. Well paid. Fine work. Every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PIGERT.
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Masonic.
A regular communication to the Fulton Lodge No. 100, Atlanta, Ga. M. will be held at 8 o'clock. The Master Mason's dress will be conferred. The members of sister lodges as well as Masons in good standing are cordially invited to be present.

JAS. A. GRAY, W. M.
OTTO STAHL, Secretary.

NEW STOCK
—OF—

SOLID SILVER SPOONS & FORKS
AND FANCY PIECES FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
JUST RECEIVED AT

J. P. STEVENS & CO'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
feb—d1st col sthp

Colored Marriage in High Life.

On yesterday J. M. Ryan, a sober and promising young colored man of Jackson, N. Y., was married to a white Atlanta colored woman, and a graduate of the Atlanta university. They will leave about 2:15 to-day for the home of the groom in Jacksonville. The bridegroom was R. C. White, J. C. Hughes and Katie Webb, P. M. Neal and M. Pope, E. B. Blythe and F. E. Monroe, T. L. Richardson, J. H. Woodward, Cartersville; G. E. Thomas, Columbus; and the bride was performed at the First Congregationalist church in Atlanta.

At the Kimball from Georgia.
P. W. McMillan, Savannah; Rufus B. Bullock, Ga.; J. E. Cox, Atlanta; Thomas J. Hogue, Washington; W. H. Howard, Carterville; T. L. Woodward, Cartersville; L. D. Smith, F. J. H. Woodward, Cartersville; L. D. McCreary, Atlanta; G. E. Thomas, Columbus; Thomas Warren Akin, Cartersville.

Pied.

We grieve to report the death of Mrs. W. M. Mithode on Sunday morning, January 29th, at her residence on Peters street. A pure Christian, a devoted wife, a tender mother is gone, but it is believed she awaits the coming of her longed-for husband.

The sorrowing husband and friends have the warmest sympathy of all who knew her real worth.

—Buckupan.

New complex cure 4 days, urinary affection, smarting, frontal or direct urination, kidney disease. \$1. Druggist Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Oral Notes.

—Chinkalypus. 25 cents. Only a sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

—H. R. means Liniment's Rheumatic Cure. It is the only remedy known that will cure Rheumatism—no matter of how long standing. It acts thoroughly on the blood and muscles and eradicates every symptom. Try it and you will never regret it. Sold by Hotelier & Bro., 1st Whitehall.

Just Received.

A fresh cargo of that splendid Lydia's Valley antiseptic coal.

Warranted to burn freely in any stove or grate.

J. C. KIMBALL.

11 Alabama, 72 Mississippi and 69 Peachtree streets, 11th, Jan 22 Sunnes and thus.

Good for Any Kind of Sore.

MACON, Ga., February, 1881.

DEAR SIR: A few applications of Sanding cured my horse of scratches. Proud flesh had formed and the sore was offensive. I think it is a good thing for any kind of sore. Yours truly,

F. T. ABEI.

Price 50 cents. All druggists sell it.

jan29-dkw1.

PERSONAL.

J. F. Dell is at the Markham.

J. F. McAffet, a well-known Philadelphia commercialist, is at the Markham.

E. P. Jordan, southeastern passenger agent for the Star and Crescent route, is in the city.

Colonel E. W. Cole was in the city yesterday.

CAPT. ALDRIDGE'S RETURN.

An Interview in which Many take Part—What Day and Smith Say.

Last night Captain Aldridge returned from Alabama with Jack Dudley and Geo. Smith, the two young men said to be implicated in the robbery from the stockade of seven prisoners a few weeks ago.

Soon after leaving the car shed the captain plied his ears for the calaboose, and when the irons were removed from the two prisoners it was after they had entered cell No. 3, where they remained during the night.

To a CONSTITUTION representative who grappled the captain before he left at home, he said: "You're back, and so are Dudley and Smith." "Well, I'm back, and so are Dudley and Smith. We've been to Anniston and found that both of the boys had been taken to Jacksonville for safe keeping, and in jail at that place I found them. They made no effort to deny being Smith and Dudley, but on the contrary were quick to recognize me and beg for an early reprieve. Mr. Hunter, the marshal of Anniston, who captured them, rendered me every possible aid, and before we parted succeeded in convincing me that he is a good officer. I had a nice time, and am doing now."

Then the captain turned to Station House Keeper Haynes and began recounting his experience in Alabama, while the reporter sought cell No. 3. In front of the cell door he found Chief Connolly, Police Commissioner Fox, and a brother of Dudley. These three were catechizing the boys whose noses were protruding through the bars, but as the reporter drew near the "colloquy" ceased.

After taking a photograph of the pair as they stood within the cell in their stock sleeves, the reporter said:

"Back again?"

"Yes," replied Dudley, with a grin, "and I think we are liable to stay, from the looks of things just now."

"Where have you been?"

"Down in Alabama," replied Smith.

"What have you been doing?"

"Nothing," replied Dudley, while Smith chimed in "Nothing."

When we were captured," asked Commissioner Fox.

"Sunday evening about 2 o'clock," Dudley responded, and then turning to Smith, he said: "But we had a big time of it, didn't we George?"

"On bet we did," was Smith's response.

"Had a big time? What do you mean, Jack?" asked Captain Connolly.

"Tell him George," said Dudley, turning to his companion.

"Well, you see, captain," began Smith, "when we went to Anniston we didn't know anybody—we were strangers, you see, to all, and we thought we would begin the world anew. So we got a boarding house, and then began prospecting. Jack bought a team and I bought a boat, and we started out to go where Jack was arrested."

"Where did you get the money to buy a team?" asked Dudley's brother.

"Oh, we bought on credit altogether. You see we were strangers in Anniston, and our credit was better than if we had been known."

"How did the marshal get on to you?" asked the reporter.

"Jack was arrested first. He was about 2 o'clock Sunday evening. I was at the depot when the express came for his arrest, and could have got away but wouldn't shake him. Soon after Jack's arrest I met Hunter, the marshal, and asked him if he had arrested Jack. He said "Yes, and I want you." He then took me to his house. Jack was, and where we stayed all night. We then went to the depot, and I told him to get a team and we would get a team and go to town to look for it. Then he said he had killed a dozen people, and we didn't tell 'em any better. We told the marshal that there was a thousand dollars reward for us, and he was talking about carrying us to the woods and hiding us until Captain Aldridge paid him the money. That night they chained me to Jack and Jack to a big man who weighed two hundred pounds, and put twenty guards over us. The next day they took us to Jacksonville and put us in jail, and I was in the same cell as Jack. We stood three inches in water, and had to burn a candle in day time, and to go to move about. When Aldridge came we begged him to take us out, and we were glad when we got out. But now that we are here, what are they going to do with us?" said Smith to Commissioner Fox, and to which the commissioner replied: "Take care of yourself."

Dudley is a young man about 19 or 20 years of age. He has a good face, and is rather intelligent. Smith is a little older, and would pass muster in any crowd.

THE COVENANTERS.

Lecture of Professor Allan Curr, of London, at the First Baptist Church Last Night.

Last night there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the First Baptist Church to hear the lecture upon "The Scottish Covenanters; their Heroes and Heroines" by Professor Allan Curr, of London, England. The lecture was one of the most brilliant and instructive ever delivered in Atlanta, and was creditable to the talents and genius of this cultivated gentleman and learned scholar. The audience was thrilled with the eloquence of the lecturer, who should be heard by every person in the city.

They have won its way hither, as a fine selection of wit and diversion as was ever exhibited in the city. Mr. Curr's case, in the selection of such good, the audience need has long been desirous of, and will still find him as willing as ever to give it.

The establishment will be open for business in a few days.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROBSON AND CRANE—Begin their engagement Friday night in "Sharp's" Playhouse. The first performance will be on Saturday evening, "Twelfth Night." All of their performances are worth attending, as the fun at each is uproarious. There is hardly an interest in the play that is not tickled, and the audience is good in all respects, and particularly so, in regard to the ladies, who are all fine actresses, dressed magnificently, and look well.

The establishment will be open for business in a few days.

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HAMILTON—Booth's performance next Wednesday night is very nearly filled up. But a very few desirable seats are left unoccupied. The indications are that will have decided the largest house of the season.

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ALVIN JOSLIN—Charles Davis will produce his character comedy in four acts, entitled as above, at Georgia's opera house Monday and Tuesday, February 6 and 7. The opening of Davis, the Peerless Dancer, will be given on Monday evening, and the Peerless Dancer will be given on Tuesday evening.

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